

McGill Daily

Vol. 3, No. 125.

Montreal, Tuesday, March 17, 1914.

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The building of all the houses, the mills, the bridges and the ships and the accomplishment of all other great works which have rendered man civilized and happy, have been done by the savers, the thrifty, and those who have worked their resources have always been their slaves.

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BENCH MADE
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To become stranded and almost penniless within a few weeks of one's debut on the stage seem quite sufficient to dampen the ardour of anyone's theatrical ambitions, but not so with Ruby Rose. Miss Rose, a Montreal girl of scarcely nineteen years, left with the Montreal Grand Opera Co. on their tour of the Middle West, and has but lately returned from Denver, where the company disbanded. They had met with poor houses all along the road, and at this point the manager disappeared, leaving the company on their own re-

sources. To obtain the wherewithal to return to their respective homes, Miss Rose proposed the idea of having a tag-day. That this proved a big success is due alone to the fact that Miss Rose succeeded in bringing in just double the amount obtained by all the other female members of the troupe. Her ambition to "become a star some day" is already in the making, for since her return to Montreal she has received an offer from the Royal Canadian Film Co., and will soon be appearing in Canadian movies.

CAST YOUR BALLOTS TODAY

ARTS. UNDERGRAD.

The elections for the presidency of the Arts Undergraduate Society takes place to-day. Four candidates are entered for the office, namely, Paul Clarke, John Abbott, Clifford Oughtred, and Hilary Robertson.

FRENCH CLUB WILL MEET

Election of Officers to Take Place—Other Business to Be Discussed

The final meeting of the French Club will be held in the Union at 5:45 to-day. Business, including election of officers for the coming year, will occupy the first half hour. At 6:15 the usual dinner will be held.

As hinted in Saturday's "Daily," a pleasure is in store for the members, which cannot be divulged as yet. The Treasurer wishes that those who, while not regular members, have attended one or two meetings of the club, will be prepared to settle for the same to-day.

MISERY LOVES COMPANY.

Shortly after two o'clock one bitter winter morning a physician drove four miles in answer to a telephone call. On his arrival the man who had summoned him said:

"Doctor, I'm not in any particular pain, but somehow or other I've got a feeling that death is high."

The doctor felt the man's pulse and listened to his heart.

"Have you made your will?" he asked finally. The man turned pale.

"Why, no, doctor. At my age—Oh, it isn't true, is it? It can't be true—"

"Who is your lawyer?"

"Higginsbotham, but—"

"Then you'd better send for him at once."

The patient white and trembling went to the phone.

"Who's your parson?" continued the doctor.

"The Rev. Kellogg Brown," mumbled the patient. "But doctor, do you think—"

"Send for him immediately. Your father, too, should be summoned; also your—"

"Doctor, do you really think I'm going to die?" The man began to blubber softly.

The doctor looked at him sternly.

"No, I don't," he replied, grimly. "There's nothing at all the matter with you. But I hate to be the only man you've made an idiot of on a night like this."

There was a terrible noise coming from the direction of the dining-room and the fond mother, alarmed, rushed in. On the floor her son, aged ten, was going through all manner of contortions—somersaults, both backwards and forwards. Bang, bang, he went.

"Willie! Willie!" she cried. "What are you doing? You'll—"

For a moment Willie paused in his gymnastics. "Oh, it's all right, mother!" he gasped. "You see, I forgot to shake my medicine before taking it—like you always told me to do. So I thought I'd shake myself up as the medicine was inside me!"

THE COMMON PARTNERSHIP

English and French-Canadians Must Stand Side by Side

ARMAND LAVERGNE

Respect for Minorities—The Immigration Problem a Source of Danger

To know the French Canadian and learn the language of the Province of Quebec is the duty of the English Canadian towards their French Canadian fellow-citizens," said Armand Lavergne, M.P., before the McGill Canadian Club yesterday afternoon.

Speaking on the relationship which should exist between the two races, Mr. Lavergne pointed out the peculiar situation in Canada. "My country," said the speaker, "is a dual country, in which there are two peoples with different languages and different customs."

Respect for minorities had been the basis of Confederation. This was due to the fact that it had been insisted on at the time of Confederation by Mr. Galt, leader of the English speaking minority in Lower Canada. When Confederation had taken place it was well understood that Canada was to be a dual country.

Lately, however, the French Canadian minority had received Nova Scotia and Ontario. "What is the object of these persecutions?" asked Mr. Lavergne. "Has our language been an impediment against our loyalty?" He referred in glowing terms to the demonstration of French Canadian loyalty shown at Chateaugay in 1812.

"Persecution," said the speaker, "works against natural law, against civil right and against the best interests of Canada. Is there a greater civil right than to speak your own language, and have your own laws and customs?"

By way of reply to those who urge that the French language is not a source of strength, Mr. Lavergne showed that there is only one sort of French spoken in the whole of Canada, whereas in some parts of France, many different varieties of the language are in use. The French Canadian who travels in France can be understood almost anywhere, whereas in France itself, the people from one province often experience considerable difficulty in making themselves understood when travelling in another.

The maintenance of the French language is the strongest barrier against annexation," contended the speaker. He added that the English language is being corrupted by the influence of the yellow press in the United States. In Toronto, the nasal twang could be heard. By force of circumstances and our geographical position we were gradually being Americanized. To effect this tendency, the speaker stated that the French Canadians should be put along the border. If this were the case, there would be a barrier against this inroad of Americanism.

The immigration question was urged as a further argument in favour of the French language, being a source of strength. The speaker deprecated

Continued on page 4

STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

The next president for the Students' Council will be decided upon to-day. Students may poll their votes from 9 to 5. The candidates are Don, Henry, Arts '14, and Art. Mathewson, Law '16.

ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION

R. Bolles Will Speak To-night on Ornament and Structural Farm

The Architectural Association, whose meeting was postponed from last Tuesday night, owing to the illness of Mr. Bolles, will meet to-night in the Lecture Room at 8 o'clock. The subject, "The Relation of Ornament to Structural Form," is one of great interest to architects, and Mr. Bolles is quite capable of dealing with it in an interesting manner. He is a graduate of Columbia and Diplome des Beaux Arts. The address will deal principally with Egyptian, Assyrian and Byzantine ornaments, special attention being given to color decoration.

Appropriate slides will be shown in illustration. All members and others interested are requested to be on hand at 8 o'clock.

A WITTY RETORT.

At a political meeting in the town of A—, the candidate was considerably heckled by the opposition, who had attended in strong force. But after he had smartly turned the interruptions to his own advantage for some time, a little man in the middle of the hall stood up and shouted, "You speak like a gramophone."

Instantly the candidate replied: "Yes, my friend, I speak like a gramophone. I speak from that which is within me."

Like a flash of lightning the retort came back, "Yes, and you want a new record very badly."—Tit-Bits.

IMPERIAL.

The continuation of the serial picture, "The Adventure of Kathlyn," is now being shown at the Imperial, and holds the same interest which has been shown in the preceding pictures. "The Colleen Bawn," the great Irish drama in three parts, which will be shown on Thursday and Friday, will doubtless prove a great drawing card, for the friends of Erin always show their appreciation of portrayals of Irish life, and especially in this particular picture, where all the scenes were enacted on Irish soil around the Lakes of Killarney makes it of double interest.

Mair and Wiant, refined entertainers, made their initial bow to the Imperial audience on Sunday, and were well received by a large and enthusiastic audience. On Wednesday they will make a complete change of their act, introducing some very clever singing and piano numbers which will be up-to-the-minute.

Miss Gertrude Ashe, soprano soloist, is on her third week, and her sweet voice and charming personality have won for her scores of friends and increasing popularity.

In all the bill at the Imperial this week is all that one could wish.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS



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Laurier Ave.—Laurier & Park Ave.
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St. Paul, (Montreal)—Cor. Church and Rielle Ave.
Saguenay St.—Cor. Notre Dame St. W.
Stanley St.—Cor. St. Catherine St. W.
Beaver Hall Branch—Cor. Dorchest. St.
Montreal West—Westminster Ave.

Westmount—Greene Ave., Corner St. Catherine St. W.
Westmount—Victoria Ave., Corner Sherbrooke St. W.
Bonsecours Branch—Near Bonsecours Market.
Sherbrooke and Steury Branch—211 Sherbrooke St. W.
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Ville St. Laurent, Notre Dame de Grace.

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HEAD OFFICE . . . MONTREAL

R. Macaulay Cushing Representative

TOO ENTHUSIASTIC.

Congressman James P. Maher told a story which demonstrates that a man can be altogether too enthusiastic in following his profession.

Some time ago, so related the Congressman, two men met in a New York town, and began to inquire after each other's family.

"By the way," said one of the pair, "how is your son making out, the one who went to Texas?"

"He isn't making out very well," answered the other with a long drawn sigh. "As a matter of fact, they have got him in jail down there."

"Got him in jail?" exclaimed the first in a surprised voice. "You don't really mean it! What in the world was the trouble?"

"It was this way," explained the second. "He studied law and got too eloquent. He was retained by a horse-thief to defend him, and made such a wonderful plea that the judge held him as an accessory."

Bobby: "Ma, you said that I should not eat that piece of cake in the pantry—that it would make me sick."

Mother: "Yes, Bobby."

Bobby (convincingly): "But, ma, I hasn't made me sick."—Puck.

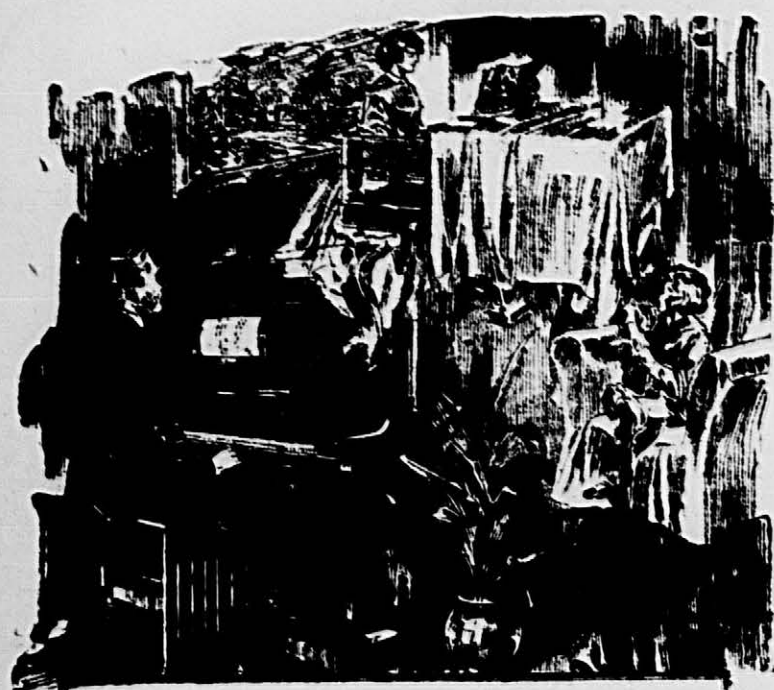
He and she arrived in the morning.

He (to a fan): "What?"

Fan: "Nothing to say."

She: "Goody! What a thing!"—Illinois.

MOTHER-OF-MINE



The one person that you really knew and understood. Her eyes twinkled and you anticipated her smile before it came. You saw her reproach before her lips moved, and knew why. She played to you and you understood the carpe diem of her fingers which she sent you. If she could but play those old songs to you now! Or if you could but play them yourself! You could play as she played. You—only you—could call back the old message through a

Willis Player-Piano

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WILLIS & CO., Limited,
580 St. Catherine Street West
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Mr. E. Napoleon Hebert

IS CANDIDATE FOR THE

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HE WILL BEGIN HIS CAMPAIGN IMMEDIATELY.

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Residence: 684 Lafontaine Park, St. Louis 3662.

Mr. E. Napoleon Hebert respectfully calls to your attention the principal items which he will defend during his present campaign as candidate for the Board of Control.

- 1st. The welfare of the City of Montreal in all respects. The right to confer on herself franchises and privileges without the consent of the Legislature. The right to deal directly with transport, traction, light and other companies.
- 2nd. The transaction of civic matters of the City of Montreal by thorough and competent business in a strictly business way, thereby avoiding, as far as possible, the useless waste of public funds.
- 3rd. That Montreal should construct for the laboring classes healthy, hygienic and well-lighted homes. That it is her duty to favor the organization of public playgrounds for children.
- 4th. The means to prevent the increase in infantile mortality. The building of refuges (a most efficient manner of aiding the public poor).
- 5th. The paving of our streets; the building of sidewalks with materials inspected and guaranteed by experts, giving Montreal less expensive roads; more durable, uniform and healthy.

Mr. E. Napoleon Hebert, in the course of the campaign which he will undertake, will give his entire programme, and prove its advantages. No doubt that with the impartial support given by the electors of Montreal, Mr. Hebert will be able to subscribe largely to putting in force at the City Hall the above measures.

Mr. Hebert, who is of strong personality, and is well known in business circles, will try to use to the very best advantage every penny placed in the public treasury of the City of Montreal. During the course of the last few years he has handled many large transactions of an amount upwards of eleven millions of dollars, and all who have entered into business transactions with him, directly or indirectly, have been thoroughly satisfied with his frank, loyal and honest manner, which prevailed in all his dealings.

CATHOLICUS IN REJOINDER

He Says "Agnosticus" Does Not Know the Connotation of the Words "Church" and "Science."

I congratulate "Agnosticus" upon his changed tone and spirit. This debate may be carried on without bitterness and acrimony. Certainly, on my part, at any rate, Agnosticus and I can agree to disagree. I shall enter directly upon a rejoinder.

I must say that Agnosticus gives no first hand knowledge of the two terms of this controversy; that he does not know what is implied and contained under the two terms "Church" and "Science," and thus he is not in a position to formulate predictions or propositions concerning the relations of these.

In proof of this I will merely remark that he does not cite as I asked him, one dogma or article of faith, and one scientific truth which are antagonistic. He quotes, at second hand, opinions of various Catholic individuals, and also writings of Haeckel and Tyndall.

He does this, too, in spite of the fact that it is very easy to go to the fountain head of Catholic belief. If Agnosticus knew the tenets of Catholicism and science, he could, if he saw any opposition or incompatibility in them, set them off directly against one another most effectively. Since he has not done this, as I have told him, one conclusion alone is obvious.

Now I can not insist too strongly upon the fact that the opinions of any Catholic, no matter how high his Church dignities, are not necessarily the official position of the Church. For that official position we must go to the express dogmas and the "ex cathedra" pronouncements of the Papacy.

Thus it is that I throw out as irrelevant Agnosticus' long quotations from Tyndall, citing St. Augustine, Boniface, the students of the University of Ireland, Penone, and the Bishop of Montpelier. They are absolutely no evidence as to supposed Church position of Science. Even if I allowed these to remain as evidence, what is there to them? The Bishop, for instance, forbids the descent of man, body and soul, from lower animals, he taught in his University. But is it a fact of Science that man is merely a descendant of the lower animals; is no more than they and has no higher destiny? I think not. Thus it is no hindering of Science to prohibit its teaching. Against these weak citations I might quote the names of the Churchmen Steno, who through oppression in his native Netherlands, was forced to flee to Rome, and the land of the Popes in Italy and under their protection.

Steno afterwards became a Catholic and a Bishop. With him I may associate Vesalius, Eustachius, Varolius and whosoever else has been indelibly written in the history of Medicine and Anatomy; Schwann, the founder of Histology, Muller, the father of modern medicine, Morgagni, the father of Pathology, Meibauer, the father of Physical Diagnosis, and Pasteur, the father of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, and a host of others, all of whom were loyal Catholics, some of them priests, and all bright lights in the history of the development of true science. The Church an enemy to Science? That was good history a century ago, but not today.

For reasons of a somewhat different nature, I think not. For Haeckel's testimony. Agnosticus refers to Haeckel as the acknowledged head of the Monists. He may be and if he is, so much the worse for Monism. Haeckel upheld his "Science" by unblinking, forged, and scientific plates, and diagrams of embryos. He was called to task by the great American Agassiz, and his countrymen, His and Brass, and when cornered for tactics, he replied, in the words of the modern ragtime, "Everybody's Done It Now."

Incessantly by this, the Scientific body, the Kepler-Bund, in a statement reproduced in the Post-Zeitung of March 23, 1909, said: "To deny the important scientific mutilation of diagrams of other workers as Haeckel has been convicted of, manifests a laxity of opinion to which we cannot assent." Haeckel's want of scientific honesty in popularizing his science, facts and philosophic speculations has been shown up by others beside Dr. Bras. We refer to Wilh. His, who in 1875, exposed the arbitrary manner in which Haeckel modified his scientific data. This declaration was signed by such men as Reinken, Branca and Barberich. To whatever comfort Agnosticus derives from the support of Haeckel, he is welcome.

The quotation of Agnosticus from Haeckel is, I remember rightly, taken from that work of light fiction, "The Riddle of the Universe." Haeckel's version of the attitude of the Church to Science, and his interpretation of the Syllabus of Pius IX., which has misled Agnosticus is neither just nor critical. Haeckel is a Monist, a Materialist, an Atheist to put it plainly, and he declares that Science is Atheistic. This declaration was signed by such men as Reinken, Branca and Barberich. To whatever comfort Agnosticus derives from the support of Haeckel, he is welcome.

At these universities they studied questions that seem terribly modern. For example, they taught the conservation of matter and persistence of force; they taught a theory of matter which is today being gotten back to by our scientists, and they taught the ideal treatment of smallpox as carried out in a room hung with red curtains or lighted with red light. The rediscovery of which fact? In our own day brought to the attention of the world by the 13th Century prize to Finzen.

The 13th Century prize to Finzen. The works of the Architect even today unrivaled? What of its poetry? No, there is no truth in the opposition to Science at large.

Agnosticus alludes to the Copernicus question; but I would advise him to read the letter of Huxley to Milner on Nov. 12, 1885. Huxley admits the Bishops had the best of it. Also I add him to read Prof. De Morgan's "Motion of Earth" in the English Encyclopedia. Also Dr. Whewell, "History of Inductive Sciences," also, Sir David Brewster, "Mysteries of Science." It will here find a very different light thrown on the question than the one to which he has become habituated.

Personally, I know there is no antagonism between my Church and Science; and, my concluding request is to ask those who may have followed this debate to study the question dispassionately. In the authoritative Scientific histories of the day. Of the outcome I am confident. I shall be pleased to meet Agnosticus personally, should he care to reveal his identity to me. Mutual aid is a good thing.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your courtesy,

THE PRIZES OF LIFE AND HOW TO WIN THEM

Lord Haldane declares to Edinburgh students that life-to-day offers more prizes than ever, but the standards are rising and high quality and hard work are more essential than ever.

Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, gave a notable talk to the students of Edinburgh University on what Mr. Balfour (who was in the chair), said was "the greatest problem which is presented to us from birth to death—the conduct of life."

"Perhaps the best way of summing up a profoundly interesting address," says the Westminster Gazette, "is to say that Lord Haldane talked to them like a father."

MR. BALFOUR AND LORD HALDANE.

Mr. Balfour, after the address, said: "I listened, as you all listened, with the deepest attention to what he said, knowing that there are few men living who from the richness of his own personal experience, practical and spiritual, have a better right to address you upon the conduct of life. I thought the whole of his address powerful and interesting. If I am to express a personal opinion as to which of the two moved me most deeply, I say without doubt it was that earlier part in which he gave to you and gave to us all his view, not merely of the way to get on in life, not merely of the method by which money is won, or fame is won, or professional success is won, but gave you a deeper insight into those underlying principles which it is so easy to talk about, but so difficult always to remember, and which he brought together his philosophy and his conduct in life in one closely welded whole. Few of us succeed in doing that. It is not every man who is able to see both the practical and the spiritual side of life as one united whole."

"He has done the University of which he is himself the most distinguished member, no small service in coming before to-night, and with all the dignity and responsibility and power given him by his own career—bringing to the attention of those who, after all, have still much to learn about life, the standards are rising, and the prizes of life are more and more difficult to win. He has shown us the true lessons of life."

Lord Haldane, in his address, dealt with the prizes of life, and how they are to be attained.

THE GOSPEL OF GETTING ON. "It is not true," he said, "that with the increase of numbers and competition life offers fewer prizes in proportion to the number who are striving for them. With the progress of science and the advance in the complicated processes of specialization and division of labor, there are arising more and more openings and more and more chances for those who aspire to succeed in the competition which exists everywhere. There are far more possible ways of doing things, and the standards are rising, and high quality and hard work are more and more essential."

CHOSEN ON THEIR MERITS. "The spread of learning has had a democratic tendency. Those who have to have the prizes of life are chosen on their merits more than ever before. It must, however, always be borne in mind that character and integrity count in the market place among those merits as well as do knowledge and ability. But wisdom means more than knowledge, and the standards are rising. Life will, at the end, seem a poor affair if the fruits of its exertions are to be no more than material acquisitions. From the cradle to the grave it is a life of development, and the development of quality as much as quantity ought to continue to the last."

"For it is in the quality of the whole, judged in all its proportions, and the outlook on the Eternal which has been given to us, that the highest success lies, the success that is greatest when the very greatness of its standards brings in

culation, studied at a Papal university under Colombo, who first described the pulmonary circulation. Before even the 13th Century there were great Universities at Montpellier, in Rome, Salerno, at Bologna, Padua, and elsewhere. It has been estimated that the attendance at these was relative to population, far greater than at any subsequent period, and even to-day, at Paris alone there were over 10,000.

At these universities they studied questions that seem terribly modern. For example, they taught the conservation of matter and persistence of force; they taught a theory of matter which is today being gotten back to by our scientists, and they taught the ideal treatment of smallpox as carried out in a room hung with red curtains or lighted with red light. The rediscovery of which fact? In our own day brought to the attention of the world by the 13th Century prize to Finzen.

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CATHOLICUS.

'A Monist' Replies to Faith Article

He Criticizes Statement that Logic and Reason Fail to Explain—Purpose of Life Ultimate Purpose of All Is Beyond Our Ken.

In your issue of the 2nd ult., in the article "On Faith," the following statement is made: "Logic and reason fail to supply us with any explanation of the purpose of life." I thought history shows a steady evolution and progress from an unknown beginning to an unknown goal. The ultimate purpose of all this is beyond our ken."

The writer of this article evidently has in mind a fallacious and happily forsaken historical form of logic, such as that of the medieval schoolmen, or that of the Societies, which consisted in a manipulation of abstract and partially definable concepts. Happily, in our day, we are acquainted with a larger consistency than that of scholastic reasoning. Modern logic, particularly that of critical and realistic monism, has much to say upon the subject of ends, and the purpose of life. It supplies us with the means for the appraisal of all the possible ends, while consciously suggests, and in an uncompromising manner dictates that we choose that end as true, which corresponds most satisfactorily with reality in its several operative aspects.

Secondly, our essayist has, in his insufficient idea of the extent and validity of reason. He regards the fact that all explanation is a function of reason, and that apart from reason, all knowledge, both hypothetical and apodictic, is impossible. In short, the above quotation is a good example of agnosticism, which is bred by grouping the latter and outworn forms of logic and reason, for logic and reason itself, is a spirit, having epistemological certitude.

I shall pass over other loose-jointed and inconsistent arguments on this quotation, and bring the last sentence, which asserts "the ultimate purpose of all this is beyond our ken." Here is a categorical judgment that is remarkable in that it makes an assertion negatively and with a certain finality of a subject generally regarded (and falsely so), as beyond human knowledge. Such a position is inconsequent in that it mistakes hypothetical knowledge for knowledge. Who can say that of the judgments already in our "ken," as the problem of "ultimate purpose" that this more consistent one is untrue, in short, "beyond our ken?" To say so is to fall again into an agnosticism, not merely of the usual epistemological quality, but into a far more baneful type of realistic negativism.

A MONIST.

THE LESSON OF IT ALL. There was another and a better-known book which in his time at the University was much read, and which was, I thought, still much read, Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus." There they had an analysis of the very process of delirium, of which he was speaking. The hero would not let himself be relieved from the burden of his depression. It was not exclusively a Christian book; indeed, he doubted whether in his heart Carlyle called himself a Christian. But, it exhibited certain features of the way by which in substance and in reality men were required by all the great religions to seek their own salvation. It was not, as he had said, in form the language of Christianity, none the less, it substantially agreed with much of the doctrine of the Gospels. It gave them, in Carlyle's particular style, the highest spiritual expression at the highest level that man had reached.

"Perhaps nowhere more than in the East had the language of poetry and philosophy been more wonderfully combined. This blending of art with thought had enabled master artists to shut themselves free of the narrow influence of conventional categories, and had thereby made philosophy easier of approach. The thinkers of the East had been keenly aware of the chilling influence of the scientific method."

Lord Haldane proceeded: "What is the lesson of it all? It is that you must aim at the largest and widest view of life and devote your highest energies to attaining it. It is a view of life, with its sustenance power, will come to you if you strive hard enough, in one form or another, according to temperament, intellectual and moral. To some it will come in the form of Christianity, to others in the form of some other high religion, it may be one originating in the East. To yet others it will come in more abstract form, in the shape of philosophy. To yet others it will bring the embodiment of the truth that the ideal and the real, the infinite and the finite, do not really exist apart, but are different aspects of a single reality."

"Such a faith, if it comes, will, as the experience of countless thousands in different ages has shown, help you in sickness, in health, in poverty or wealth, in depression or exaltation. Only this faith must be a real faith. No mere opinion, still less mere lip service, can supply its place. It necessitates renunciation of the lower for the higher, and the renunciation itself need be to life itself. 'Life itself is not the highest good,' said Schiller in the end of a great poem. The line became at one time deeply familiar to the students at Heidelberg, because of an incident which was dramatic in its suddenness. One of their great teachers, Daub, the theologian, at the end of a lecture came in his professor's chair with these words of Schiller on his lips.

"In my time we were troubled about our orthodoxy more, I think, than you are to-day. It was in the Victorian period, a period in which we seemed to be bidden to choose between the scientific view of life and the religious view. We were told by authorities that both could not be true, and that we must make our election. But the outlook has widened since those days, and you have a greater freedom of choice. Men of science have seen their conceptions subjected to searching examination and criticism. Whether they hold with the Idealists, or whether they pledge themselves to no philosophy, but simply aim at believing in all the phases of the world as it presents itself, the best-equipped investigators no longer jump to the assumption that the universe is a substance existing wholly independent of mind, organized in relations that are limited to those of mechanism. We look nowadays to mind for the interpretation of matter, rather than to matter as the prius and source of mind. We seek for God not without, but within. And this attitude is reflected in the Church."

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE. "For the Church no longer sets up in pulpits the sort of spiritualism which was little else than a counter materialism to that of the men of science. The preachers are less exclusively concerned with the old and crude dogmas, and are more occupied with the effort to raise the thought and feeling of their hearers to a level higher than that of the ordinary abstractions of science and of everyday life."

CHANCES IN LIFE. "I have seen something of men and of affairs. I have observed the alternations of success and failure in various professions and occupations. I have seen men rise to the top, and then have myself experienced many ups and downs, and in the course of my own life made abundant mistakes. It always interests me to look back and observe in the light of later and fuller knowledge how I came to fall on particular occasions. And the result of the scrutiny has been to render it clear that the mistakes and failures would nearly always have been avoided had I at the time been possessed of more real knowledge and of firmer decision and persistence. We all, or nearly all, get a fair number of chances in life, but we often do not know enough to be able to take them, and we still more often pass them up unconscious that they exist. Get knowledge, and get courage, and when you have come to a deliberate decision then go ahead, and go ahead with grim and unshakable resolution to persist. It is not everyone who can do this, but everyone can improve his quality in this respect. It is partly matter of temperament, but it is largely matter of acquired habit of mind and body. You can train yourself to increase intellectual and moral energy as you can train yourself for physical efficiency in the playing field."

COURTESY WORTH ACQUIRING. "There might be undue advantage in circumstances. There often was, made far less difference in the long run than was popularly supposed. What did make the difference was tenacity of purpose. To this he allied the social virtue of courtesy and urbane manners. Courtesy was an endowment which was well worth acquiring. He had to put its utility at its lowest, seen many instances of gifted men ruining their chances of getting on in life simply from want of manners. 'Defect of manners,' says Emerson, 'is usually defect in fine perceptions.' Emerson, like Goethe, laid great stress on urbanity and dignity."

Continued on page 4

AMUSEMENTS

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THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA
THERE are few national institutions
of more value and interest to the
country than the Royal Military College
of Canada. Notwithstanding this, the
object and the work it is accomplishing
are not sufficiently understood by the
general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, sent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College's curriculum. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course and, in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensure health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 3½ months each. The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is \$800.00.

The annual competitive examination for admission into the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military commands in Ontario, or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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INTERESTING BOOKS ADDED TO LIBRARY

Redpath Library Receives a
Number of Volumes During
The Past Week

The stock-room of the library is gradually being filled to its capacity. Last week more than twenty-five books were received, ranging in material from biographical sketches to scientific educational volumes, the latter being more numerous. The books, with their respective authors, are as follows:

- Geike, J.—Mountains, their origin, growth and decay.
- Cave, C. J. Y.—The structure of the atmosphere.
- Graves, R. P.—Life of Sir William Rowan Hamilton. 3 volumes.
- Kelvin, W. T.—Mathematical physical papers. 2 volumes.
- Preston, T.—The theory of light.
- Tait, P. G.—Scientific papers.
- Waters, L. C. M.—Times history of War in South Africa. Index.
- G. L.—Report on Canada.
- Dictionary of the peer-

Debreit, J.—Peerage, baronetage and knighthood.

Gardner, S. R.—History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate. 4 volumes.

Whitehouse, J. H.—A national system of education.

Behn, A.—Novels.

Chapman, A. W.—Some famous buildings and their story.

Rose, J. H.—William Pitt and the great war.

Johnson, A. H.—The age of the enlightened despot.

Ontario, Province of.—Sessional papers, 1913. 9 volumes.

Ontario, Province of.—Return to addresses, 1912.

Canada.—Sessional papers, 1912-1913. U. S. Geological Survey.—Bulletins, 1913. 2 volumes.

Harvard University.—Studies in classical philology.

Lemoine, J. M.—Maple leaves.

Jones, P.—The life, travels, and daring adventures of Paul Jones, 1913.

Ward, L. F.—Glimpses of the cosmos.

Wagner, R.—Opera and drama.

Hawthorne, N.—Complete works, 13 volumes.

Tourist (exasperated at not being able to get a satisfactory answer: "But, hang it all, man! you surely must know how far it is to the station. Is it three miles?"

Road-mender: "No, no, zur, it ain't so far as that—not if you hurry."

Tatler.



To-day's Editor — E. A. LESLIE.

TENNIS CLUB
The annual meeting of the McGill Tennis Club will be held in Strathcona Hall on Thursday March 19, at 5.15. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and many matters of importance will be discussed.

ELECTIONS FOR McG.A.A.A.

Annual Meeting of Athletic Association Will See Contest For Presidency — Report Of Year to be Received

Three men who are very well known about college are running for the presidency of the Athletic Association, the postponed annual meeting of which is to be held to-day. They are George Kennedy, of Medicine '15; Jeffrey McPhail, of Arts '14; and Arthur Lamb, of Medicine '17.

Kennedy is an Ottawa boy, a matriculant from the O. C. I. He is one of the bulwarks of the McGill Basketball team, this year intercollegiate champion. He is an all round popular man.

McPhail is well known as the President of the McGill Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club, also intercollegiate champion this year. He won his 155 lb. class bout in wrestling in the Assault-at-Arms here. It has been largely through his efforts that the wrestlers were able to make the Cornell trip. He is a Montreal man.

Arthur Lamb is best known as our very efficient physical instructor, but he bears up under a splendid swimming reputation. He is a much travelled man, having from Australia. He for two years bore the championship title for the Province of British Columbia. He took a three years course in physical training work at Springfield, and took up Y. M. C. A. work in Vancouver, being advanced from the Presidency of the Leaders' Corps there, to the position of Physical Instructor in the McGill 'Y.' It is stated that the great advance of the McGill indoor athletic work, with the institution of the Indoor Track Meet, has been almost entirely due to him, while the basketball boys also assign much of their success to his coaching.

The meeting will be held in Strathcona Hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon. A good attendance should be on hand to participate in the voting, and in the discussion. Reports of what has been done through the year will be submitted.

K.C.I. CHAMPIONS

Of the Junior Intercollegiate Hockey Series — Game with Varsity III Friday Night Was a Tie, 6 to 6, but Collegiates Won on the Round by 1

The third intercollegiate hockey championship went to Kingston on Friday night, when the Kingston Collegiate Institute team played a tie game with Varsity III, at the covered rink. The full time score was 6 to 6; half time score 3 to 3.

As the K. C. I. boys won the game in Toronto on Thursday, March 5, by 5 to 2, they win the championship by 8 goals to 6. Varsity played a great game, considering that the contest on Friday evening was the fourth final exhibition in which the team has taken part in eight days. Two final intercollegiate and two final O. H. A. games have been played by the Varsity outfit.

A SKETCH OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE R.V.C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Starting With Tennis in October Different Sports Have Continued Up to the Present

GYMNASTIC COMPETITION WILL CLOSE SEASON

Big and Little Letters Given to Various Athletes According to Their Merits

The finishing up of the sports on Saturday was the last event that will be held this year under the R.V.C. Athletic Association. This association controls all the athletic activities in the college. Its season opens early in October with the tennis tournaments and continues until spring, one kind of sport succeeding another until approaching examinations necessitates the dropping of all such activities by those who desire a degree.

The tennis tournaments between the various years are followed by an individual competition for which Miss Lichtenstein has most kindly offered a prize. This year the Seniors were the successful competitors while Miss Longworth, '14, won the individual.

A new feature was added this year by a friendly tournament between Macdonald College and the R.V.C., which took place on the campus courts. In these games Macdonald was the winner.

After the tennis there followed the inter-class basketball matches. These games are of great benefit in working up material for the outside matches which take place later in the season. This year the Seniors were again successful in winning their three games.

After the Christmas holidays practising began in earnest for the outside basketball matches. This year the Mount Royal Women's Basketball League having been formed at the suggestion of the R.V.C., there was a series of games to be played off with Macdonald College, Westmount A.A.A., the Teachers' Association, the Alumnae and the "Old Tees" second team. Neither of the R.V.C. teams were very successful in winning their matches, both teams losing two games out of three. Nevertheless the season was enjoyed by all those who took part and besides leaving some very good material that can be worked up for the games next year, has had a broadening effect upon the sport as a whole. It is hoped that if the League continues, by putting basketball for women and girls upon an organized basis, many of the evils of poor sportsmanship now prevalent may be eradicated.

As a fitting close of the League first season a big basketball meet was held at Macdonald College at which all the clubs were present. The arrangement for the games known as "sudden death" was made. A schedule was drawn up according to which the teams played each other for fifteen minutes. Losers played losers and winners played winners. The games were immensely enjoyed by the onlookers while the Macdonald College men made an effective rooters' club cheering all the competing teams. Tea was served after the games to the weary players and their friends and there was dancing in the gymnasium for those who remained for the later train.

Before the basketball season was over the fancy skating club was put into working order by Miss Longworth. Miss Lichtenstein offered a prize for the advanced section and the Athletic Association offered one for each of the other two sections. With Miss Baker Edwards as coach this club has had a very successful season despite the frequent inclemency of the weather. On Saturday, February 21st, the competition was held on the R.V.C. rink. Miss Paterson-Smith won the prize for beginners' fancy skating, Miss Ellison for the intermediate and Miss Sprout for the advanced section. Each year the number of those taking up this art is increasing especially as they can also avail themselves of the privileges afforded by the McGill fancy skating club as well as those of the organization in the R.V.C.

There were no interclass matches in hockey at the R.V.C. this year. But under the management of Miss Taylor a match was arranged for with Macdonald College. On Wednesday, February 25th, the team, with a band of supporters, went out to Ste. Anne's, where a very exciting game took place, resulting in a tie, Macdonald scoring during the last few minutes. Several efforts were made to have a return match on the R.V.C. rink but with no success.

Last year it was decided that the sports should be held on two days in order that the possible entries for one girl might be larger. The same idea was carried out this year by Miss Ryan and the sports were held on Wednesday, March 11th, and Saturday, March 14th. Miss Ryan is to be congratulated upon two very successful afternoons, everything being run off in an orderly and businesslike manner.

Perhaps the most spectacular event of the two days was the window jumping when the record of nineteen inches was broken by Miss Burridge jumping through eighteen inches, Miss Price through seventeen inches and Miss Ryan through sixteen inches.

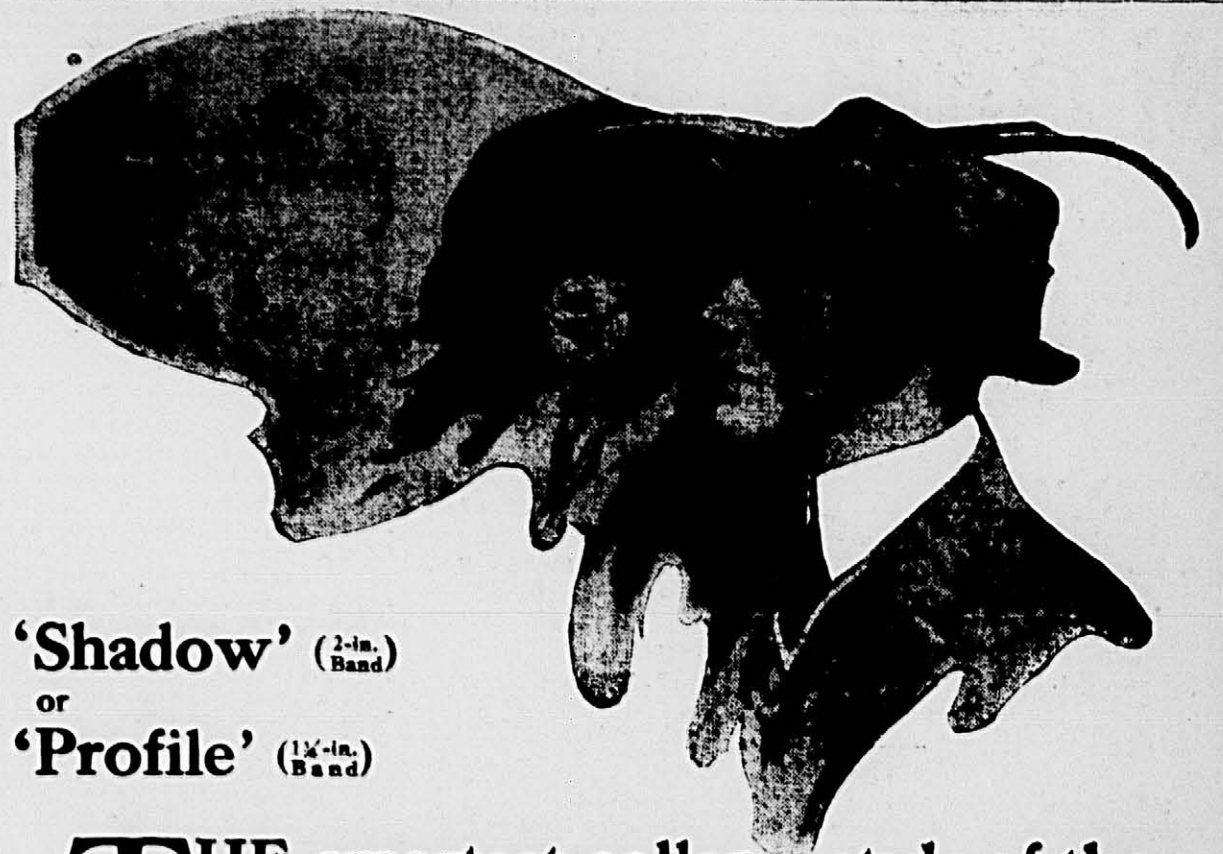
The walking race and the race excited gales of laughter as usual from the onlookers. The blindfold team race was a source of fun especially when the blind horses became unmanageable.

At the close of the sports it was found that the Second Year had gained the point towards the trophy for the sports. The years stood as follows:—

Second year	47 points
First year	23 points
Third year	20 points
Fourth year	18 points

The first individual prize was won by Miss Douglas, of '16, and the second by Miss Mary Currie, of the same year. A graduate who desires to remain anonymous, has offered the first prize for style, which goes to Miss Mary Currie. Miss Cartwright has offered the second style prize, which goes to Miss Isabel McGaw, of the third year. Hitherto if the girl who won one of the individual prizes for gaining the most points also won the prize for style she was only allowed to have one of them, but this year as each event was also marked for style the judges decided that the girl winning the most marks for style should receive the prize whether she won an individual prize or not.

Continued on page 4



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SWIMMING CLUB
The swimming club last night postponed the election of their officers to a meeting which will be held next Monday at 5 p.m.

McGILL SECONDS WIN LEAGUE GAME

They Defeat U.M.H.A. Team 49-10 in Semi-Final

Saturday night a semi-final game in the Intermediate City and District League between McGill and Y. M. H. A. was played in the Y. M. C. A. gym.

The combination of Seath, Montgomery and Ferguson was a notable feature of the game. Score, 40-10.

This puts McGill in second place. Final game on Thursday night, between M. A. A. A. and McGill at the Y. M. C. A.

McGill players were Montgomery, Seath, Ferguson, Perreault and Parsons.

Capt. Parsons stated that the spirit of the team indicated victory for the Red and White.

INTERMEDIATE BASKETBALL

The following are requested to be at the Central Y. M. C. A. Gym at 8 p.m., instead of 8.15, as usual:—
Des Brisay, Busby, Johnson, Laing and McKeown.

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JOINTS
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VEGETABLES
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ASPECTS OF TRAVEL

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's delightful address to the Royal Geographical Society upon "Aspects of Travel" was meant rather for the explorer and the pioneer than the commonplace traveller; but he touched upon topics of the deepest interest to all who have ever sailed and marched and even journeyed distances by train and faced the salt winds at sunrise from a swaying deck. He spoke, for instance, of pressure-lines, those sometimes indefinable mental images which haunt the traveller who is under the strain of continuous and exhausting movement.

To the leader of an expedition, or the head of a scientific survey, the lines may appear as a ribbon of road unrolling behind them, or a straight bar across the vision which constantly draws nearer. One might add to his examples the feeling which almost invariably overtakes the more conventional wanderer who evades toil, and circles the world in comfortable cabins and luxurious expresses. It is a sense of utter weariness, the gradual growth of indifference to externals, a consciousness of blurred impressions, an unwillingness to see more. There are no definite pressure-lines, perhaps, but there is the kind of mental exhaustion which would develop in a man who tried to look successively at all the pictures in a big gallery on a single day.

Mr. Kipling seems to think that with the coming mastery of the air we shall reach the golden age of travel, when we shall journey with "neither sweat nor suffering," and shall be freed from "the checks that have hitherto conditioned all our travels." We are not sure that he is right. Will travel, for instance, be less of a trial or a discipline to the temper when we can all soar upwards and forsake muddy roads, and the grit and dust of railways, and the discomforts of the sea? Mountaineers know very well the splenic irritability which often assails them when the tree-line is passed; and we seem to have heard that airmen do not always find that a flight in the empyrean produces in them a holy calm. Mr. Kipling recognizes that the earth is shrinking actually and in imagination, that we are cutting down the world conception of time and space, and that "the new machines are outstripping mankind"; but his robust optimism leads him to hope that when humanity can get its breath all will be well again. We trust he may be right; but new conditions are evolving new dangers, notably for a world-wide and scattered Empire. And when all his dreams are realized, it will still be true that they see the earth best and nearest who walk upon it on their own feet. Moreover, whether we walk or ride or sail or fly, the most abiding joy of travel will always lie in retrospect. Better and more precious even than books, because more truly a possession that remains to the end, are the ineffaceable memories of travel, a rich store to live with and to think upon in the eventide of life.

PLAY WILL BE REPEATED

Manoeuvres of Jane Will Be Given Second Performance During Convocation Week

Owing to the tremendous impression created by "The Manoeuvres of Jane" when presented here last month, it has been decided to give a second performance during Convocation week. Many friends and relatives of the year 1914 will be in Montreal for the graduation exercises, who will doubtless be pleased to have an opportunity of witnessing what amateur dramatic work McGill is capable of doing.

As a great many people regretted having missed the Senior Play when given in February, another capacity audience is almost certain. Convocation is to be held on Tuesday, May 12, and it is proposed to give the play on the previous Saturday, in the midst of the week's entertainments.

Nothing has been definitely decided as yet, but it is thought that a nominal admission fee may be charged, and the proceeds given towards the work of the University Settlement or some other charitable organization.

Repeating the play after an interval of a month or two will involve much labour on the part of the cast, but all are willing to assist if by so doing Convocation Week may be made more enjoyable.

DIPLOMATIC MOVE.

"What makes you so anxious to send these finger-sticks to the Legislature? It isn't so very popular."

"No. We citizens of Crimmon Gulch figured that it would be a great saving to the general community to get a poker-player like Sam located somewhere else."

A SKETCH OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE R.V.C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page three.)

These sports are the last events held by the Athletic Association, but closely connected with the athletics is the gymnastic competition which is held every year. There are two prizes offered in each year, but in order to win them a person, if in the first year, must not have more than one supplemental after the seasonal examinations have taken place, if in the other years they must have their full academic standing. This condition has been the cause of many heartburnings in the past.

This year two prizes have been offered for partials by anonymous persons. All partials are eligible to compete.

Big R.V.C.'s are given by the Association to all girls who have played twice on the first college team or who have won an individual prize in any of the sports. Small R.V.C.'s are given to those who have played twice upon a second college team or upon a winning team. Each year there is a long list of girls to receive these marks of distinction, which is a proof that the college athletics are arranged so as to make it possible for the majority of the girls to participate in them.

The college athletics are to have a fitting close in the gymnastic demonstration which is to take place this month. A very varied programme of dances, games, figure marching is being arranged by Miss Cartwright. The Physical Educational School will supply at least one of the numbers. Speakers for the evening will be secured and the results of the gymnastic competition will be announced during the evening and all the cups and R.V.C.'s won during the year will be given out.

After this the Athletic Association will cease its activities until the autumn and the re-opening of college arouses it to renewed efforts.

E. C.

THE OCCASIONAL SLOAKSTER

Published every once in a while when news permits.

RIGGELEY EAL, Editor.	MARCH 17, 1914.	VOLUME 1, NUMBER 6.
CORRESPONDENCE	R.V.C. NEWS	EDITORIAL
23 Cheep Seate, Sloaksterville. Too Three Editor Off Three Okashunal Sloakstar. Ciderville P. O. March 16th. Dear Sir,—I wood verli muche like too no what is thee object off yur esteemed paper. R those articles shynapped too R knows or editoreads only. For why doo yur kaste reedlecksuns onn are faire sistern ass in a preevus ishshu. Yu seem too like too noe everlone witch is vera bad taste espeshally as yurs is a guul paper considring too run it. I am shir mister Reid does not cate ass much as yu thinke hee dos, neither is mister Baldwin a frogge ass that yur vill redady agree. Thanking yu fur yur valibel space an hopeing thee meeks R emprouven nat thee Unyun ass mister Jenfather says they R. A wieghting yur reepil I begge too remaine. Yurs Truly, ANHOUSER BUSHE. Ed. Note.—The author of this letter would appear to us to be so ignorant that any explanation which we might offer would only be apt to knock some more. (Splinters from his head.)	***** R. V. C. NEWS. It was wholly without intent that the R. V. C. news for last night was omitted. We wish the fair Donalds to believe us when we had it written all right. What it was is something we must leave to their imagination for we have set a rule never to publish late news. It is extremely unfortunate for them (fortunate for us, perhaps,) that the printer left it out. *****	The Occasional Sloakster has met with such unparalleled success that it is quite possible that it may combine with some other paper and continue publication (in six or seven months). At present our only outlook is the old rag they call the "McGill Daily," but if that publication does not pay more attention to our demands we will find it necessary to withdraw our patronage. Already we have been approached by two English and three French daily papers, with more or less liberal offers for the light of our beaming countenance. We are still holding off, but who knows, with the chance before us, what may happen? One thing is sure, and that is that if more space is not given to us, we will deprive the Daily of its one leading feature.
ASK THEM	IT IS NOT TRUE	HARD TIMES.
Thompson and Gage, when interviewed recently, expressed themselves as being in favour of giving the C. A. A. U. much further powers, and also stated that they considered that that body should set up much stricter rules and enforce them more rigidly than at present. Might as well make everybody pros, they think.	There has been a little doubt as to whether our editor, Mr. Riggeley Eal, is any way connected with the maker of Spearmint gum. He hastens to set himself above all such suspicion by flatly denying the allegation, and as some wiseacre has said, by licking the allegation.	"We don't have honest elections in this town like we used to," said Mr. Erasmus Pinkley. "Like you used to," Yassuh. It used to be that when they promised you \$2 for your vote you'd get it. Now dey won't even promise!"—Washington Star.
REGRETS	LAST NIGHT	THE PRIZES OF LIFE AND HOW TO WIN THEM
We might have named this paper the "Daily Sloakster" after all.	The president, managing editors, and editor of the Occasional Sloakster dined together last night. From what they ate, the gentle editor decided that the first was a big beef, the next two were bigger geese, while the latter was a gentle little lamb. (Better read this over if you didn't get it.)	Continued from page 1 These two great critics of life were both keenly aware of what injustice people did to themselves and to their prospects in life by not attending to the graces which in their best form came from goodness of heart and the fine perceptions which accompanied that goodness. It was the man who accepted his obligation to those around him and did his work in his station of life with indifference as to the consequences to himself who made the real impressions of his fellows.
McGILL GRAD IS IN WINNING CREW		
He Showed Up Well in Oxford "Torpid" Races		
It might be of interest to some of your readers to hear that E. P. Dale-Harris—formerly of McGill—was rowing "two" in the Christ Church boat which, by bumping Magdalen, after a very hard race, in the Oxford "Torpid" races held recently, is now head of the river.		

EDITORIAL NOTES

Several annual meetings are still to be held. If the secretaries of these societies will send notices of these in, the Daily will list them under futurities in to-morrow's issue, the last this college year.

Owing to an oversight, the signatures appended to the articles dealing with the candidates for the Presidency of the Students' Council were omitted in yesterday's Daily.

FUTURITIES

To-day:— Athletic Association Elections, at 5 p.m. in the Hall. Students' Council Elections. Arts Undergraduate Election. French Club. Architects' Association.	Oriental Society. To-morrow:— Meeting of Student Society. Thursday:— Tennis Club meeting at 5.15 in the Hall. Soccer Club at 5.
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CORRESPONDENCE

Montreal, March 13, 1914.
The Editor of the McGill Daily.
Dear Sir,—As the Undergraduates Orchestra has just ended a very successful season, I would like, in behalf of the members, to thank the Students' Council, and the others who have helped it along this year. It has become quite popular among the students and their friends.

In order to make this organization self-sustaining, it is the aim of its present members to organize themselves early next October and make a general canvass of all the classes in the different faculties, in order to search out all students who can play some orchestral instrument. It is impossible that out of the thousand odd students only thirty can be found who play well enough to join the orchestra.

The Undergraduates' Orchestra is an amateur organization, and as it is composed of students who do not come to college to study music, but take it up

simply as a pastime, any player of average ability can become a member. I know quite a few good players round about college who do not come "because it takes time." I may say that there is only one practice each week, which lasts an hour and a half; and it is a pleasant one at that. Outside the practices, a player is not expected to spend any more time than usual studying for his own good. The other students should get after the men they know can play, and tell them to help make the orchestra better and larger than it is at present, by coming to the practices.

Other Universities across the border have fine orchestras, why should a university like old McGill not have an undergraduates' Orchestra which could hold its own among any of the Continent?

Yours sincerely,
YVES LAMONTAGNE,
Science '15.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
"Atlantis," said to be the very latest thought in Photo Plays, and which has been the talk of London for months past, will fill the vacant dates left open by the Quinlan Opera Co. at His Majesty's Theatre two days of this week, and the whole of next week. The engagement is for eight nights and seven matinees, beginning Friday evening, March 20th.

The closing scene in "Atlantis" is the ship at sea after a collision with another vessel. The Danish photographer reproduced this drama in a magnificent Atlantic liner, the "Atlantis," 137 tons. Five

hundred actors and actresses were placed on board to represent the passengers, while the actual officers and crew of the "Tietgen," acted in their regular capacities. The scenes of panic, lowering of lifeboats, frightened passengers leaping overboard—everything but the actual sinking of the ship—were enacted and photographed on board the "Tietgen," in the Kattégat, an arm of the North Sea. Then the ship went back to its dock, and another ship, which was externally an exact reproduction of the "Tietgen," constructed of wood, especially for the purpose, was towed out, and from another vessel, photographs were made

showing the lifeboats taking to the water, passengers leaping into the sea, and all of the scenes and horrors which surrounded a genuine shipwreck, up to and including the actual sinking of the ship. It was realized by the producers of this film that the photographs taken on the deck of the ship, while possibly thrilling, would not be entirely convincing, unless an actual sinking ship were shown, and so many thousands of dollars were spent in building the dummy vessel solely for the purpose of sinking it after a few minutes of use before the camera.

The C. O. T. C. examinations will be continued to-night.

NOTHING IN THE NAME.
A Spug by any other name would give as little.—New York Tribune.

CHINESE ART AT ORIENTAL

Professor Mavor Will Give Interesting Lecture

The attention of the students of the University, especially of those in the Department of Architecture, is directed to the lecture to be delivered before the Oriental Society to-night at 8.30 p.m., in the Engineering Building by Professor Mavor, of Toronto. Dr. Mavor has made himself famous by his studies in the art of the Orient, and will amply repay hearing. The lecture will be illustrated.

ECONOMIC CLUB MET LAST NIGHT

Treasurer's Report Was Given And New Officers Were Elected

A final meeting of the Political Economy Club was held last night. After the treasurer, J. Viner, had given his report, and when a vote of thanks had been tendered the outgoing executive, the election of officers was proceeded with. Allan Oliver, was elected President, and J. H. Robertson was elected Secretary.

Two papers were read by John Abbott, and J. H. Robertson respectively, the former's being on "Minimum Wage and the Classical Economist," and the latter's "Current Legislation and the Minimum Wage." Refreshments were then served, after which the meeting broke up.

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ERNEST W. SAYER

SAYER has been a live wire ever since he toted his graduating certificate out the door of the old Ann Street School—and before that, too. He broke into the electrical business when it was in the stage that many other businesses are still in today—when everything was more or less of an experiment. In 1889 Sayer was one of the men who came and spent a few hours examining your electric bell, then informed you that the batteries might be weak, and his boss charged you two dollars fifty. Sayer getting at least ten cents out of this amount when the ghost walked on Saturdays.

SAYER soon decided that there was too much in it for the boss, so he started his own business with the idea of giving his patrons the best possible service and getting only a reasonable return, but getting it himself. As men learned new things about the mysterious fluid which could be harnessed up to do man's work, the electrical business progressed with startling rapidity and Sayer progressed with it—sometimes he was just a little ahead of it and so was able to show the others something they had never known before. Today he is at the head of one of the city's biggest electrical firms and is one of Montreal's best and biggest authorities on things electrical.

Montreal needs a few Live Wires in its council and the good people of St. Lawrence ward have one in Sayer. His professional knowledge will be a big asset to the city. Montreal is now busy burying its wires and an expert like Sayer would be a handy man to have around in case something should jam during the obsequies. Also he has four things that Montreal needs: **Absolute Honesty, Energy, Youth, and Business Ability.**

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But without it success is impossible. No man can know or do everything himself, and the great man of affairs always knows how and what to delegate.

A PASSION FOR EXCELLENCE.
"The strength of men like Napoleon, like Lincoln, and like Bismarck, was their grasp of great principles and their resoluteness in carrying them into application. For even where great men had not been of the scholar class they had been under the domination of beliefs which rested on a foundation of principle, and were inspired to the extent of becoming suffused by passion. And without passion nothing great ever was or ever had been accomplished."

"I do not mean by passion violent or obvious emotion. I mean the concentration which gives rise to single-mindedness in forming and executing great plans, and is, in fact, a passion for excellence. And if this exists enough in you to bring you into leadership of any kind at the University it will probably again bring you into leadership later on in life, provided always that you select your line of action with prudence and hold to it undeviatingly."